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Social Cognitive Theory on the Domestic Violence in Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: Domestic violence (also named domestic abuse or family violence) is violence or other abuse by one person against another in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or cohabitation. This study aimed to explore the domestic violence in Yogyakarta using Social Cognitive Theory.

Subjects and Method: This was a qualitative study using phenomenology approach. The study was carried out in non-government organization, in Yogyakarta, in November 2018. The key informants included counsellor at the Swadaya Masyarakat Rifka Annisa Yogyakarta and two victims of domestic violence. The data were collected by in-depth interview, participative observation, and document review.

Results: There were various of domestic violence, but the majority stemmed from external factors. Social environment, perceived gender equality, socioeconomic factor, and patriarchal culture affected the incidence of domestic violence. Educational background did not affect the risk of domestic violence. All victims experienced domestic violence due to gender inequality in decision making. The domestic violence could be physical or psychic.

Conclusion: Domestic violence is affected by social environment, perceived gender equality, socioeconomic factor, and patriarchal culture. Educational background did not affect the risk of domestic violence.

Keywords: domestic violence, Social Cognitive Theory

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BACKGROUND

Violence against women is related to cultural ideology or prevailing values, types of community structures and relational patterns between men and women. The incident emerged in various communities ranging from villages as simple as anything to modern urban complex communities (Wahab, 2010).

Population surveys based on reports from victims of the most accurate estimates of the prevalence of intimate partner violence and sexual violence in 2013 conducted by WHO at the London School of Hygiene, Tropical Medicine and the South

Africa Medical Research Council, using data from more than 80 countries found that throughout the world, 1 in 3, or 35%, women have experienced physical violence and sexual violence by intimate partners. Nearly a third (30%) of all women who have had relationships experience physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partners. Estimates of the prevalence of intimate partner violence range from 23.2% in high-income countries and 24.6% in the WHO Western Pacific region to 37% in the WHO Mediterranean region, and 37.7% in the WHO Southeast Asia region. Globally, 38% of all female murders are committed by intimate partners. Globally 7% of women

reported being sexually harassed by someone other than their spouse, even though the data for non-partner sexual violence was more limited. Intimate couples and sexual violence are mostly carried out by men against women (WHO, 2017; Unwoman.org.2017).

According to the National Commission on Violence Against Women, there were 348,446 cases of violence against women reported and dealt with during 2017, consisting of 335,062 cases originating from cases/cases handled by the Religious Courts, as well as 13,384 cases handled by 237 service delivery partner institutions, spread in 34 Provinces. *Komnas Perempuan* sent 751 forms to service partner institutions throughout Indonesia with a response rate of 32%, 237 forms (Komnas Perempuan, 2018).

According to data held by the Public Social Institution (NGO), Rifka Annisa in 2017, the number of cases of violence against women in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) in 2017 is still very high. Rifka Annisa Public Relations and Media Manager, said that there were 237 cases of reports of violence being handled. Cases of violence against women in Bantul District are high, with 44 cases.

Social Cognitive Theory is one of the most influential theories in the field of social psychology and the most widely used in various fields of science, including communication, studies of media effects, and the health-behavior pro-field. Social Cognitive Theory is proposed by Albert Bandura in 1986 which states that individual experiences, other people's behavior and environmental factors can influence individual health behavior. Based on these problems, the researchers were interested in conducting study under the issue of "Domestic Violence in Yogyakarta".

SUBJECTS AND METHOD

This was a qualitative study with phenomenological approach. The study was carried out in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, in November 2018. The researcher explores information about the factors that influence the occurrence of domestic violence by applying Social Cognitive Theory.

The informant was collected for this study by purposive sampling. Sources of data in this study are informants and documentation/archives. The first informant in this study was Swadaya Masyarakat Community Rifka Annisa Yogyakarta as the party who knew about the implementation of the consultations set at the Yogyakarta Non-Governmental Organization. The second ones are the victims of domestic violence in Yogyakarta.

The data were collected by in-depth interviews, non-participatory observation, and document observation. Data collection tools consist of interview guidelines, recorders, stationery, laptops, and cameras.

RESULTS

The History of Domestic Violence

After in-depth interviews and observations, researchers identified the occurrence of violence in the households of each main informant, such as the social environment, perceptions of gender equality, educational background, economic factors and patriarchal culture. Researchers identify decision-making in the household, the causes of domestic violence, the forms of violence experienced by victims, the effects of domestic violence on the impact of domestic and cultural violence.

All informants who experience domestic violence are aware of the existence of male-dominated decision-making in the household, husbands hold power control over their wives with various causes of domestic violence from both internal and

external factors such as social economy, social environment, perception of domestic violence and the influence of patriarchal culture.

Causes of domestic violence, namely individual factors (such as victims of child neglect, psychological abuse, alcohol abuse, and a history of past violence), family factors (such as poor parenting patterns, marriage conflicts, partner violence, low status) socioeconomic, involvement of others in the issue of Violence), Community factors (such as poverty, high crime rates, high population mobility, high unemployment, drug trafficking, weak institutional policies, lack of facilities for victim services, situational factors), and Social Environment such as rapid changes in social environment, economic inequality, gender disparity, poverty, weak economic networks, weak law enforcement, culture that supports violence, high use of illegal firearms, periods of conflict / post-conflict (Ramadani and Yuliani, 2016).

Social Environment for Victims of Domestic Violence

The researchers identified the level of understanding of informants about the social environment of victims of domestic violence including economic inequality, gender disparity, poverty, weak economic and cultural networks that support violence.

Based on this study, victims of domestic violence say that there is a role for counseling as one of the social environmental factors to reduce the occurrence of domestic violence. The source of information based on the results of these studies is the victims of domestic violence, as quoted by victims as follows:

"My husband also conducted counseling at Rifka Annisa, so that the husband and wife relationship can be well established and our household problems can be overcome and avoid the conflict "(A8, November 2018).

The statement is in line with the statement given by the informant.

"My husband often comes home late at night because of gambling and getting drunk, so it is often rough with me and my child "(A7, November 2018).

Other informant stated that:

"As a result of my husband who often goes out at night with his friend, people talk about him and becomes less attentive to our family because of the influence of other friends" (A6, November 2018).

Environmental factors greatly influence a person's behavior and based on Social Cognitive Theory, it is one of the theories in the field of social psychology which is the most influential and most widely used in various fields of science, including communication, studies of media effects, and health promotion-behavior fields. Social Cognitive Theory is proposed by Albert Bandura in 1986 which states that individual experiences, other people's behavior and environmental factors can influence individual health behaviors.

Educational Background of Victims of Domestic Violence

Based on the results of this education study, all informants who experienced domestic violence senior high school graduates, thus the level of education did not affect the occurrence of domestic violence.

Educational factor is a very important element because with education one can receive more information, especially in maintaining personal and family health and broadening the horizons of thinking so that it is easier to develop themselves in preventing the outbreak of an illness and as one of the factors that influence a person in behaving.

Based on the results of thi study, it shows that educational background does not affect domestic violence. It was supported by Maisah (2016) which explains

that discrimination against women still occurs today in households, education, politics, social culture, economics, security. Cases of husband violence against women not only occur in households for women who have low education, but also occur in workplaces and women who have higher education, thus explaining that not education is not the only factor that influences research violence.

Perception of Gender Equality of Victims of Domestic Violence

Based on this study, there are differences in perceptions of gender equality and the application of the concept of masculinity related to violence, respect for men and the dominance of women and the perception that men have ownership of women.

Based on this study, victims of domestic violence experience discrimination in terms of decision making. Based on the results of informants, namely victims of domestic violence as a source of information, with the following statements:

"decision making in my household, always depends on my husband's decision. Rarely and almost never have I been given the right to take or choose a decision, even sometimes I am not informed about the problem"(A1, November 2018).

The statement is supported by this following statement.

"Decision-making in my household better adjusts the choice of the husband. Husbands always control power when there are problems, sometimes if I ask for consideration, my husband doesn't care about my input" (A2, November 2018).

Economic Factors of Victims of Domestic Violence

The form of violence experienced by the majority of informants was the occurrence of physical violence with various causes, one of them was due to economic factors.

Various impacts arising from domestic and cultural violence.

Based on this study, victims of domestic violence can be caused by economic factors. The results of the informants were victims of domestic violence as a source of information, the statement is as follows:

"There were various kinds of causes that my husband do violence, but the most of all was because we fight after my husband came home drunk. I am angry because my husband spent the money to buy alcohol" (A8, November 2018).

The statement was in line with the statement given by the informant.

"My husband always used the money to get drunk and gamble, he is rude, my child has been abused just because we asked for money" (A7, November 2018).

Culture in Viewing Domestic Violence

Patriarchal culture was one of the factors that influence the occurrence of violence in the household and the surrounding environment as well as other factors that influence behavior change.

The information from the informants as victims of domestic violence stated that the culture of patriarchy still runs around, the statement is as follows:

"Patriarchal culture in the surrounding environment was still influential and indeed exist, even many people still use it" (A8, November 2018).

The statement was in line with the statement given by the informant.

"If I am not obedient (husband), he got angry sometimes he hit me, and he did not allow me to speak to my neighbors, the worst thing is that he did not allow me to visit my parents" (A1, November, 2018).

DISCUSSION

The definition of domestic violence according to Law Number 23 of 2004 was any act

to someone, especially women, which resulted in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, or neglect of the household including threats to commit acts, coercion or deprivation of freedom in an illegal manner in household scope (Mufidah, 2008).

The view of domestic violence viewed in terms of Islam affirmed that in building a household, it has a good goal, namely to create a sense of affection and fulfillment (*sakinah*) in the household, therefore, Islam reject domestic violence firmly, although sometimes it compromised because of some forms of domestic violence cannot be abolished immediately. Based on the search for documents and library data, this study tried to explain and uncover the facts of domestic violence (KDRT) which was rooted in a patriarchal culture that can occur in public and household spaces (Rofiah, 2017).

Prianto *et al.* (2013) stated that violence was an invasion of the physical and psychological integrity of someone's psychology. Basically, violence to fellow human beings came from various sources, but one of the violence on one particular gender was caused by gender assumptions. Violence caused by this gender bias was referred to as gender-related violence. Basically, gender violence was caused by power inequalities that exist in society.

Syufri (2009) also explained that the negative influence of domestic violence was very diverse and was not only a family relationship, but also affected the members in the family within it. Physical and psychological injuries directly suffered by female victims, sustainability and endemic nature of domestic violence thus limiting women's opportunities to obtain equal legal, social, political and economic rights in the midst of society. Apart from victimization of women, domestic violence also

resulted in the breakdown of family and child relationships which can later become a source of social problems. Violence against wives in the household was a serious social problem, but there was a lack of response from the public and law enforcers because for several reasons, namely the absence of accurate criminal statistics, acts of violence on wives in households have a very private and guarded scope privacy was related to sanctity of the home, acts of violence on wives were considered normal because the rights of husbands as leaders and heads of families, fourth: acts of violence on wives in the household occur in legal institutions namely marriage.

Based on a study done by Adjah and Agbemaflé (2016) it showed that the risk of domestic violence was 41% higher for husband because of the influence of the social environment, one of them was caused by a family history of parents who have experienced domestic violence, in addition, the incidence of domestic violence increased due to other social environmental influence which was group of peers who consumed alcohol.

Begum *et al.* (2015) also explained that the influence of social environment has an important role in the occurrence of domestic violence because the behavior and perceptions of husbands related to domestic violence were influenced by social environmental factors through the work environment, peer groups, and the presence of alcohol consumption behaviors that have a negative impact on behavior change which triggered the violence in the household.

Nurrachmawati *et al.* (2013) stated that domestic violence also has an impact on mental conditions. The impact of mental health was the conditions that arose regarding psychological victims include post-traumatic stress, depression, anxiety,

low self-esteem, and eating disorders. Psychological or mental impacts in the form of stress, trauma, low self-esteem, depression, and others from the violence that they received. From the results of interviews, most of the main informants said that they had felt psychological trauma, which could lead to stress.

The negative effects of domestic violence were very diverse and not only affect family relationships, but also on members in the family, the occurrence of physical and psychological problems that were directly affected by female victims because of the incidence of discrimination in gender, sustainability and the endemic nature of domestic violence would ultimately limit women's opportunities to obtain equal legal, social, political and economic rights in the family environment or in the midst of society. Apart from victimization of women, domestic violence also resulted in a breakdown of family and child relationships which can later be a source of social problems (Donta *et al.*, 2016).

Adjah and Agbemaflle (2016) explained that the risk of domestic violence in wives was due to a gap in educational background, 48% of wives who experienced domestic violence were caused by husbands who have higher backgrounds.

Semahegn and Mengistie (2015) explained that the prevalence of domestic violence against women by an intimate husband or partner between 10 studies ranged from 20-78%. The violence in the household was due to the emotional nature of both the wife and husband, even violence can occur during pregnancy. Domestic violence was influenced by alcohol consumption factors, family history of violence, work, religion, education status, residence and decision to have strength.

Vameghi *et al.* (2018) stated that domestic violence can occur physically,

sexually, and emotionally with various factors that have an effect, one of them was economic factors. Low economic factors due to lack of income both from husband or wife, besides the anxiety factor, depression and low social support also influenced the domestic violence.

Trinh *et al.* (2016) stated that Socio-economic factor was one of the determinants that influence the violence on women in the household, in addition, the age and education levels also influenced the violence, the higher the socio-economic level of the informant, the lower the domestic violence due to lack of income.

Family income was the amount of real income of all household members of a household, including the salary, wages and income of retirees to fulfill the needs of both the individual and the household. Higher income and welfare accumulation can prevent a person from domestic violence. In contrast, a limited economy mean making everyday life full of struggle, having little time and more vulnerable to domestic violence.

According to Asmarany (2012), in general, there were three theories of acts of domestic violence which often related to instability at home and in society, one of them was the condition of poverty that would lead to violence, to deliver and aggression directed at those who were weak.

Field *et al.* (2018) stated that there was a relationship between mental illness, demography, psychosocial and economic factors with domestic violence. Families were two or more individuals who were affiliated because of blood relations, marital relations or appointment and together live in a household, interact with each other and in their respective roles, and create and maintain a culture (Ramadhan, 2018).

Economic needs were a very important basic requirement for every aspect of the household. Lack of fulfillment of economic needs would lead to bad things, thus triggering problems between husband and wife. One of them was the occurrence of acts of domestic violence that can occur because of the background of the economic problems faced in the family. Based on the results of the study, economic problems in the family as a whole led to the occurrence of domestic violence (Donny, 2016).

Based on Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Violence in the Household related to ongoing violence in the household, it overlapped with legitimacy and became part of culture, family, country, and practice in society, so that it became part of life. Patriarchal culture was the culture that placed the position of men considered superior to women, thus triggering domestic violence.

Selviana (2010) stated that the existence of authority in decision making caused discrimination because patriarchal culture influenced domestic violence, besides economic inequality between husband and wife; the use of violence in resolving conflicts; there were enough obstacles for the wife to leave the family; gender differences occur and the concept of masculinity was applied relating to violence, respect for men and the dominance of women and the perception that men have ownership of women and there were different opportunities for education.

Women have a very noble duty in carrying out their household servants. With full patience and sincerity, a woman can maintain the existence of her family. Discrimination against gender occurred because of understanding sexism or the belief of a person or group of individuals that certain gender was better than others. Based on the provisions of article 28 of the 1945 Consti-

tution and its amendments, article 28 G paragraph (1) stated that "everyone has the right to the protection of personal, family, honor, dignity and property who were under his authority, and have the right to feel safe and protected from the threat of fear of doing or not doing something that is a human right ". Article 28 H paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution stated that "every person has the right to receive facilities and special treatment to obtain equal opportunities and benefits in order to achieve equality and justice". Basically, all forms of violence, especially domestic violence, were human rights violations and crimes against humans and forms of discrimination that must be removed.

These various problems occurred because the current legal system was still not responsive to the importance of women, which mean the legal system here included legal substance, law enforcement officers, and the structure and culture of the community. The legal system's unresponsiveness occurred because it still adhered to the patriarchal ideology, among other things, the pattern of unequal relations between men and women in society, which lead to gender inequality.

Based on the result of the study, it can be concluded that violence in the household was influenced by social environment, perceptions of gender equality, educational background, economic factors and patriarchal culture.

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